### Amnaements.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-0:30 ABBEY'S THEATRE S-King Arthur.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC-S-The Sporting Duchess AMERICAN THEATRE 8 in Sight of St. Paul's BLJOU THEATRE-8:15 The Night Clerk. BROADWAY THEATRE-2-8:10 His Excellency. CASINO 5:15-The Wizard of the Nile. COLUMBUS THEATRE-8:15-Myles Aroca. DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-Miss Pygmatter SMPIRE THEATRE-8:15-Christopher, St. TITH AVENUE THEATRE & Glamon's GARDEN THEATRE-8:15-Trilby

GARRICK THEATRE-8:20 Merry Counters GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8-The Bicycle Girl. GRAND CENTRAL PALACE-11 a. m. to 11 p. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15-The Great Diamond Robbery.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-8:10-The Heart of Maryland. HOYT'S THEATRE-8:80-The Gay Parisians. HOYT'S THEATRE—S.35—Zwei Wappen.

KOSTER & BIAL'S—S. Vaudeville.

LENOX LYCEUM—7 p. m.—Heine Monument Pair.

LTCEUM THEATRE—2—S. The Prisoner of Zenda. PALMER'S THEATRE-S-The Shop Girl. ROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE-12 to 12-Vandeville. STANDARD THEATRE-8:30 Sins of the Night. STAR THEATRE-S:80-The Year One 14TH STREET THEATRE 8 The Merry World.

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scribe. Readers are better served by buying their Tribane from a newsdealer.

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# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1895.

## FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Seltan was reported ill; disaffection seems increasing throughout Turkey; it was rumored in Washington that Minister Terrell had resigned. - The Japanese Government will confer decorations upon Ministers Dun and Denby and several other Americans for their the war with China. DOMESTIC .- Attorney-General Hancock de-

ided that an action should be brought against the American Tobacco Company as an unlawful combination: similar proceedings will probably be taken against other Trusts. — Mrs. Waller has rejected the proposal of the State Department to secure the release of her husband as an act of courtesy from France to the United States : Several important decisions were ren dered by the United States Supreme Courts, among them one declaring the contract between the Union Pacific Railroad and the Union Telegraph Company null and void.

Mr. Shoemaker, one of the counsel for H. H. Holmes, was arrested in court in Philadelphia on a charge of subornation of perjury. letter has been received from Francis Schlatter, the Denver healer, saying he would be in Chicago on November 30. CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The New-York

Yacht Club appointed a committee to investigat the Dunraven charges; it was announced that the Earl was willing to come over here to back them up. —— The Republican Club decided to consider the recent circular of instructions issued by the County Committee to the Assembly district sub-committees. === The presence of a large number of prominent Republicans caused considerable political gossip. — The Board of County Canvassers found that Charles B. Page, Republican, is elected Senator in the XVIIth Dis trict by twenty-one majority over T. C. O'Sullivan, Tammany; the latter filed a protest.

The housesmiths and bridgemen began a strike which interfered with work on many buildings. the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen was celebrated with a dinner at the Hotel Brunswick. The alleged grievances of the farmers of districts against the ratiroads, in regard to charges for milk transportation, were heard by the Interstate Commerce Commission. = Horse Show prize winners were sold at auction.

The National Sculpture Society recomended to the Park Board that the Heinrich Heine Memorial Fountain design of Herter be rejected. == The stock market was dull and

THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Gen erally fair, cooler, with variable winds. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 57 degrees; low-est, 42; average, 49%.

Another postponement of the plaza question was decided on by the Bridge Trustees yesterday, although Mayor Schleren strongly urged the importance of immediate action, saying that the people had been fooled with long enough. He was overruled, notwithstanding the fact that the advocates of surrendering the plaza had secured elaborate legal opinions that the trustees have the right to permit railroad tracks to be laid there. We are not aware that their right to do this has been in dispute. The question is one of expediency and of the proper use of the costly approach to the Bridge which the people of Brooklyn have paid for. If they had supposed they were spending \$1,000,000 for a carstand, they would have thought several times before

The conviction of three local officers of the American Railway Union in California for conspiring to obstruct the United States mails during the railroad strike of 1894 has been affirmed by the Supreme Court, which holds that they were properly sentenced to the jall at Los Angeles for eighteen months. This decision will add fuel to the flame in the breasts of those Knights of Labor who believe that Justices of the Supreme Court should be elected by the people, and not appointed by the President. They have not yet succeeded in having the proposal approved by their order, and if they do it is not or looted a treasury. That is the precise issue crease in Europe to supply the American marlikely to create much of an impression on the which presents itself to Republican voters in | ket, and in America in spite of that extraordi-

improbable than the constitutional amendment powers for the purpose of perpetuating his conthat would be necessary to bring about such a

A thousand or more housesmiths and ironworkers in this city went on strike yesterday, as the result of the troubles which have existed for some time between them and the manufacturers who employ them. The men, it should be said to their credit, have tried repeatedly to have the disagreement settled by arbitration, but have been unable to make any impression on the Iron League, as the combination of manufacturers is called. The strike puts a stop to part of the work in a number of buildings in the city, but the other workmen will not quit unless an attempt is made to fill the strikers' places strike of large proportions doubtless will ensue. The matters in dispute seem capable of adjustment by arbitration, and it is to be hoped that the members of the State Board of Arbitration will be successful in their efforts to bring about a settlement.

Subornation of perjury is a grave crime, and, fortunately, an infrequent one. Not often, at any rate, is it charged upon a reputable member of the bar, as was the case yesterday when one of the counsel for Holmes, the murderer recently convicted in Philadelphia, was arrested on the ground that he had been concerned in procuring a perjured affidavit bearing on the case. A new trial had been asked for Holmes, and the affidavit was produced to prove that the murderer's victim, Pietzel, had expressed an intention of committing suicide. The District-Attorney easily showed that the affidavit was false, and the testimony directly implicated Shoemaker, the lawyer. He alleges that he is the victim of a plot. If so, he seems to have been an easy victim.

### WHERE DID WE BEGINT

.Let us get back to the starting point and to first principles The Republican uprising of two years ago against the rule of Bosses and the system of Bossism was not specifically and in its essence a movement in opposition to any individual Boss or Bosses, though hestility to the domination of particular individuals undeniably was an influential factor in it. But we Daily without Sanday. 8 00 4 00 2 60 90 3 cts Sanday Tribune 2 00 1 60 50 5 cts Sanday Tribune 1 00 Ests Sanday Tribune 1 00 Ests Sanday Tribune 2 00 Scts Sanday Called attention to the phenomenal Pribune Monthly 2 00 Scts Feature of that demonstration, which was that Tribune tribune as the Probable Proposite by The Tribune except as hereinafter all Republicans, the Bosses with the rest, fell have already called attention to the phenomenal all Republicans, the Bosses with the rest, fell in with it. Even Mr. Platt himself, who, it is not too much to say, represented in the popular mind the incarnation of the system, took an active part, first, by giving an effusive support to one of the reorganization movements, and next, when he had brought that one into disfavor and disrepute by the association of his name with it, by transferring his allegiance and his following to its rival. So the uprising was not against any particular Boss-certainly not against Ross Platt, for he was in it on both sides, and, it might be added, with both feet, Not all the Republicans who enrolled themselves at that time in the two organizations were antmated by hostility to Mr. Platt's personal rule or his personal ambitions. But every one of them who was at all sincere in his action did mean something by it. It was an uprising, if not against somebody in particular, against some particular thing.

What was it? Let us get back to it, now that conditions of a similar character confront the party in this county, with the Bosses no longer lurking among the Reformers and creating confusion in the ranks, but out in the open. Why did such a great number of Republicans take so much interest in the county organization as to enroll themselves in it two years ago? It certainly was not merely to depose from power one man or one set of men on merely personal grounds. Why was the control of these men so offensive to the great mass of Republican voters? Just for this: These men had for years used the machinery of the Republican organization of this county not only for self-aggrandizement, but for the perpetuation of Tammany misrule. This statement is not a bit too broad. No one who is at all familiar with inside political history in this county needs to be reminded that year after year Mr. Platt, as the self-constituted leader of the Republican party. controlling its action through his command of the sources of power at the primaries and in conventions, was able, upon any occasion when he deemed it necessary, to obtain from the Tammany rulers of this town not only consideration and assistance in the advancement of schemes of a non-partisan character, but places and patronage for his favorites. With this pull upon the Tammany rulers of the town-the pull by which he put Murray and Kerwin into the Police Commission, and through which he had the confidence of Governor Flower and Croker and Gilroy-it was plainly not for his interest that there should be a change in municipal control. But two years ago the voters of this town had fully made up their minds to make an end of

Tammany misgovernment. It was not so much a matter of politics with them as it was of selfpreservation; of redemption from a reign of terror in the Police Department; of filth and uncleanness in the Street Cleaning Department; of foulness in the minor municipal courts; corruption in the Dock Department, and of rotten ness in all. They were very much in earnest about it. And when it came to that, the great mass of Republican voters were set on thinking as to how some Republicans, or so-called Republicans, were beneficiaries of Tammany, enjoying its patronage and basking in its favors; and through what influence this singular and somewhat incongruous state of affairs had been brought about. They were not long in reaching a conclusion about it, for the circumstances attending it were obvious and notorious. So then they said their first duty was to purge and purify their own party; make an end of all the relations with Tammany into which the Bosses had led the party, and with clean hands and a clear conscience make a stand against Tammany and all its belongings and affiliations. They undertook to do it, and for a time thought they had succeeded. Upon that impulse, with a public proclamation of its purpose to make a great and determined effort to reform the municipal government, and an invitation to all citizens who desired that consummation to unite with it in the endeavor, the party did throw out

Tammany a year ago and redeem this rogueruled town. But the work of reform had hardly been initiated when its furtive foes, the political freebooters of the Republican organization, began to develop their plans for obstructing and defeating it. With industrious stealth they have kept it up through the year, and with such success that they seem at this moment to be if not in absolute control, at least in the position of advantage in the county organization. They are now making a desperate endeavor to reinstate themselves permanently. That meanswhat? Possibly, so far as Republicans are concerned, the control of the delegation to the National Convention by Mr. Platt; possibly a deal by which Mr. Platt will go into the next Cabinet; possibly the election of Mr. Lauterbach as United States Senator-any of these possibilities is had enough-but it means, what is much more to the citizens of this town who want decent to keep American mills employed. Cotton was government and reasonable security for their persons and property, a return to the system of was certain to be short, and because the mag-

which left this great city at the mercy of the

most corrupt gang that ever robbed a community

trol of the party organization of this county. It is much more serious than any question of individual ambitions. It reaches the root of decent municipal government. And the responsibility is on the Republicans of New-York County. Will they meet it or shirk it?

## WHEELMEN AND DRIVERS.

The death of a woman from injuries which she received in falling or being thrown from her bicycle revives discussion of a subject of public and individual interest. The accident which has resulted fatally was caused by either the fact or the fear of collision with a brewery team It is not certain that the bicycle rider was and the curb she was trying to pass, but it is positively said by witnesses that the horses were turned toward her at just that moment, so that she had not room enough to get by them. It is admitted that she was not an expert rider, or at least was not accustomed to riding in city streets, and for this reason, therefore, it is probable that she lacked at the critical time that self-possession which is the first essential of safety in such circumstances. On the other hand, bitter complaint is made against the driver of the brewery wagon, and the officers of the League of American Wheelmen are considering the propriety of taking legal action against him, though the victim of the accident was not one of its members. If there is sufficient prima-facie evidence of culpable carelessness, or a worse fault, on his part to warrant a prosecution, the League will do well to undertake the case; for there is no doubt that drivers of cabs and other heavy vehicles too often exhibit a dangerous prejudice against bicycle riders, and that drivers of brewery wagons are among the worst of these offenders. They are practically safe themselves, whatever they do, and consequently they are frequently extremely careless of the rights of others, including pedes trians. They need a sharp lesson, and if their employers are not inclined to administer it, the courts may properly do so upon clear proof of wrong.

But if the wheelmen's league resolves to be gin proceedings in this case, we hope it will be able to show that it comes into court with clean hands. This it will not do unless it can prove that it employs its influence and whatever powers of discipline it possesses to bind its members to a complete observance of the ordinances relating to the use of bicycles in the streets of New-York. That many wheelmen are themselves selfish and careless, not only of their own safety but of the safety of others, is notorious. The most conscientious of them necessarily incur serious risks and sometimes come to grief. In a sense this is exclusively their own affair, though morally those who are dependent upon their affection and support are entitled to consideration; but when shrough thoughtlessness indifference or wanton perversity of disposition wheelmen take liberties from which other riders, or pedestrians, or persons driving behind timid horses may suffer, they deserve to be punished quite as much as those of whom they are constantly complaining. We do not assume that any fault of this nature could be attributed to the estimable woman whose sad fate brings this subject under discussion again, or that she even neglected any suitable precaution for her own safety, excepting that perhaps she rode her wheel in a public thoroughfare before she had acquired sufficient skill and confidence. But there are many offenders both against law and courtesy whom the League of American Wheelmen ought not to overlook while taking legal measures to defend the rights of all.

THE REACTION IN PRICES. It is always absurd, as everybody except the Populists and other currency cranks has learned, to speak of prices as determined by one force or influence only. Value means nothing but relation between different forces. So when men say that pig-iron is depressed by the great output, or cotton lifted by scarcity, there is all the that the opposing influences remain unchanged. But the downward tendency in prices of many important products within the last few months or weeks presents special features which repay examination.

Wheat has fallen nearly 20 cents since it sold about 84 cents June 11; hides have fallen 30 per cent since their highest point, July 2; Bessemer plg has declined \$3.50, or 20 per cent, since its highest point, September 10; wool receded a little since its highest, about August 1; leather declined 10 per cent since its highest, September 17, and cotton is about 10 per cent lower than it was a month ago. All these products had been advanced remarkably by a combination of forces, and 'n each case several forces have operated to cause reaction. In all a predominant factor in the rise was an exaggerated fear of shortness of supply, and in all an important factor was an actual or expected increase in demand. Men were made to believe in May and June that the American wheat crop would be less than 400,000,000 bushels and that the European demand would be great. It was all nonsense, but official and unofficial stories served the purposes of speculation for a time. There was an actual decrease of about 10 per cent in the supply of domestic hides, and some people for their own purposes enormously exaggerated the decrease, also ignoring altogether the illimitable supplies obtainable from other countries, and at the same time a greater production of boots and shoes than had ever been known consumed leather rapidly. Thus hides were hoisted 176 per cent, and leather 60 per cent and boots and shoes over 30 per cent, but the increase in imports of hides exceeded several-fold the decrease in domestic production, the outside tanners set themselves to realize the prices made for them by the Leather Company, and the demand for boots and shoes was spoiled by the belief that prices were sure to go down. So the Leather Company has stopped production for sixty days, and many of the shoe factories are

Bessemer pig was suddenly made scarce and dear by the heavy purchases of steel makers, which were induced in part by an actual and very great demand for steel to be used in buildings and bridge, but in part by the belief that the Marquette strike would make supplies of ore insufficient, even if it did not extend to other regions. When these purchases started prices upward all sorts of consumers and buyers rushed to get as soon as possible all the supply of iron. steel and their products that they were going to need for a year to come, and the artificial demand suddenly went for beyond the capacity of works then in operation. The enormous or ders then taken have not all been executed yet, but new orders fell off remarkably when prices had mounted above the level of 1892, about two months ago, and the addition of 20 per cent to the output of pig-iron at such a juncture necessarily makes prices weak. Wool was lifted a little because it rose abroad under the pressure of an extraordinary demand for goods to be sold in this country, but presently it was discovered that this great supply of goods would not help advanced about 60 per cent, because the crop dealing and bargaining between party leaders nitude of stocks here and abroad was persistently ignored, but also because the consumption in the manufacture was expected to in-

people generally, for hardly anything is more Mr. Lauterbach's usurpation of unconstitutional nary supply. For a time the demand for goods went beyond the capacity of mills, because everybody made haste when goods were rising to get all that he would be likely to want for a year to come, and some imagined that this extraordinary buying would continue.

It should be observed that these movements have a close family likeness. At the bottom of all there was an attempt to anticipate, by purchases far in advance of needs, the rise in prices which it was expected inadequate supplies would cause. This crowded into the five months from May 1 to September 1 more buying than would naturally have been done in ten months created the impression that the demand had suddenly and permanently expanded far beyond all past experience, and stimulated to the utmost all agencies of production. It was inevitable with non-union men. In that case a sympathetic actually touched by the horses between which that reaction should come when it was found that the millions were not actually consuming in a permanent sense more than they had consumed in years of the highest prosperity. The inevitable readjustment of prices involves a large decline where prices were largely and unduly advanced, and also involves more or less shrinkage in new business as dealers become convinced that a fall is inevitable, and hence restrict their purchases to the utmost,

THE REPUBLICAN CLUB'S PROMPT ACTION.

The Republican Club has not always acted in a manner to command the approbation of this paper. More than once have we been compelled to criticise its lack of courage and independence and its tendency to defer to the dictation of the old Patterson-Gibbs gang in local politics, even when such deference resulted in injustice to the rank and file of the party and injury to the cause of Republicanism. An absurd fear of the machine seemed to possess the members, in consequence of which the club's usefulness has been impaired and its influence in the councils of the party correspondingly lessened.

It is particularly gratifying, therefore, to find the club rising above its past, as it did last night, by directing its Campaign Committee to investigate the doings of Mr. Platt's man, Lauterbach, in connection with the Republican re-enrolment here. True, the club could not have done anything else under the circumstances and maintained the respect of decent Republicans, but its prompt and decisive step in the matter is none the less commendable. It cannot fail to benefit the club, and it certainly will prove advantageous to the party, provided the Campaign Committee reflects in a practical way the prevailing sentiment of the club and of good Republicans in general. No time, however, should lost if the committee proposes to render effective service. A meeting ought to be called at once to devise ways and means to prevent the consummation of Mr. Platt's scheme for the capture of the party machinery here through the practical abolition of the Election District plan. Immediate action is indispensable.

The committee should remember that every Republican in New-York is eligible for membership in the County Organization. He has a right to vote at the coming primary. Failure to exercise this right must arise from two causes his own indifference to political obligations. or unlawful opposition to him on the part of those at present in charge here of the affairs of the Republican party. With the first cause the Campaign Committee has nothing to do; it cannot be held responsible for the remissness of individuals. But to the second it should address itself with vigor and determination. The County Committee has undertaken, by revising the rolls contrary to the organic law of the party, to drive Republicans out of the organization; it has been keeping them out by the thousand for months. It has trampled the Constitution under foot; its course is high-handed, lawless and indefensible. Let the committee make an end of such proceedings. It can do it easily. This is a country of law and order. Lawlessness in politics is just as proper a subject for judicial nquiry as it is in any other field. Let the committee proceed on this theory, and the efforts of Mr. Platt and Mr. Lauterbach will soon be brought to naught.

To the disinterested outsider, the German Empire seems drifting revolution-ward. Or, perhaps, it is more than drifting, since its ruler has given the command "Full steam ahead?" great and so strong is that empire in its relations with the rest of the world, that it is easy to overlook the forces of disaffection and disruption that are at work in its very heart. But they are there. They are at work. From time to time they are forced upon our notice, and then we see that in no other enlightened country of Europe are signs so ominous. Not even in debtburdened Italy is there so much of menace to the existing order, or so much reason for popular dissatisfaction. Nor does the case anywhere else seem so hopeless of cure, for in Germany alone it is the sovereign himself who is the chief cause of growing trouble. Nowhere is there a civilized monarch who is doing less for his country's good and more to irritate and allenate his people.

His latest public utterance is an example to the point. He was addressing some new recruits of the army. He reminded them that they had sworn allegiance to Him, that they had the honor of wearing His coat, that it was a special honor to serve Him and to be under His eyes, and that they must ever be ready to obey His call, and exhorted them to show themselves true and dutiful to Him. It was "I" and "My" and "Me" all the way through. They are to be not German soldiers, but William the Second's soldiers. They are to fight not for the Fatherland, but for Willlam the Second. They are to serve not the State, not the People, not Germany, but William the Second, in the first person, singular. Not for generations has there been such a parade of egotism. The grand old Kalser, who founded the modern German Empire, never spoke in such a strain; nor did his noble son, the hero of two of the world's epoch-making battles and the leader who, by sheer force of personal greatness, swept the other German States into line with Prussia in 1870. Even Bonaparte, selfish egotist though he was, at least spoke of France and of her glory, and urged his soldiers to fight for her sake. It was reserved for this untried youth to make such a claim of personal importance as had not been heard since the days of the Grand

Nor is it to be said that this is merely the Emperor's style of speech, and that it does not really mean what it seems to mean. On the contrary, the spirit goes far beyond the letter, Germany suffers from serious economic evils, and appeals to the Government for relief. "Believe in Me and ye shall be saved," is the Emperor's sole reply; and then he adds new taxes to the National burden. Men venture to criticise the doings of the Government, or at least to ask whether some other laws or policy would not be better. "They have insulted Me." cries the Emperor, and claps them into prison. And so it goes all along the line, until to-day there is only one man in all Germany; one man, and forty million slaves. Is it any wonder that the slaves are beginning to ask themselves if this is all the German Empire means? That is just what they are asking, secretly but none the less earnestly. Prussians are wondering if they fought at Sadowa and Sedan merely that William the Second might say "It is a special honor for you to be My servants." Bayarians and Wurtemburgers want to know if they practically merged their national The Rev. Peter T. Rowe, of Michigan, who was identity and independence into that of Prussia

"The Empire-it is I!"

merely that the King of the latter might say, Germans are good-humored and tolerant.

They have been willing to make many allowances for the vagaries of their oestrus-driven Kaiser. But their forbearance will not endure forever. They will realize one day, as indeed they have already begun to do, that he is an egotist not only in words, but in deeds, and that their welfare, the welfare of the Fatherland, is being sacrificed to his selfish ambition. If they long endure such knowledge supinely and in silence, if they permit the census of the Empire to enumerate one man and forty million slaves, the judgment of the world will be mistaken, and the signs of the times belied. There are no more loyal people in the world than they. But their loyalty is not for a vain and inefficient personality. It is rather for the Fatherland; for Germany, as a whole, if possible, but if not, for Prussia, for Bayaria, for the individual State. Indications are not lacking that that latter and better loyalty will ere long assert itself. When it does, the Kalser will have to choose between the Empire and his own egotism.

The "young turkey" movement, from Rhode Island to the metropolis, is being watched with much solicitude, as it usually is at this time of

In estimating the varied official incapacities and derellctions of the city's prosecuting officer, the poetic dictum must be borne in mind that worth makes the man, want of it the Tammany District-Attorney." When he steps down and out, it may be said of him without dispute that nothing in his public life became him like the leaving of it, unless happily by force of habit he pigeon-holes himself, as if he were the indictment of a Tammany criminal or a straw ball bond in an excise case. Fellows has long survived his usefulness, and he was never ornamental in any appropriate sense of that term. The sooner he is cleared out and an efficient man with no Tammany affiliations put in the place the better.

The Democratic party seems destined to beat the record in one respect; to wit, the number of refusals to be its candidate for President next

It is evident that Ambassador Bayard interprets his Ministerial functions to consist in stroking the fur of the British Lion the right way, and he performs them with the grace of a courtier and the gentleness of a mother abbess, earning his salary twice over, and if he does not promote enough amity and good will between the two nations to county balance the antagonisms of their (thietes and yachtsmen it is not beause he does not try. Like the illustrious chevalier of his name, from whom his line claimed descent till it was discovered that he was a celibate, he is without fear and without repreach-fear of home censures for his pliancy and social subserviency, or repreach of those among whom these willowy qualities are exhibited.

The consolidat on movement will probably have to make haste slowly, whatever the managers may think about the desirability of speed.

The tenure of Oriental Ministers is always precarious, but of late they have been shaken far and near, with more than usual energy, and tumbled out of their places as if the earthquakes beneath them, from the Japanese islands to the Mediterranean, particularly flagrant this year, had taken part in their overthrow. China, Japan and Corea, like Turkey, Persia and Egypt, have had to change their councillors, some of them more than once, and not all of them for the better. The Grand Turk has been obliged to turn adrift his old advisers in squadrons, and summon new ones, who so far show no sign of ability to lift him out of the pit into which himself and his rule have fallen. Egypt has just substituted Mustapha Tehmer Pacha, a statesman little known in the West, for the retiring Nubar Pacha, who is well known, with results to her which time will have to determine. The condition of the Oriental nations is not, as recent events have declared with much emphasis, one of complete apathy and somnoence. Indeed, taken altogether, they respond extraordinary spontaneity, as if they were prepared to shake off the sleep of ages and take their place again in the forefront of action, as they did in their great historic periods, which something in them It is notable that the most Eastern nation, Japan, shows the quickest sense of enlightenment, and has responded most readily to civilized lessons, while Turkey, the most ences, has least profited by them. There does not seem to be in her any restorative or renovating power, as there was in the remote island empire which has of late added such a glowing page to its history, and no new Ministry is likely belo her along in the least. It seems inevitable that her dilapidated estate should before long go into the hands of a receiver, and be wound up, as that of a hopeless insolvent and derelict, as it has really been for a century or more. Europe can quite well spare such an nomalous and unwelcome neighbor, and will do so without any sentimental reluctance when the time comes, the tokens being that that is not far off.

# PERSONAL

Theodore Cooley, chief of the Department of Fine Arts, of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, to be held in Nashville next year, is now visiting the studios and galleries of the country, in order to secure American pictures for the Exposition. The Fine Arts Building of the Exposition is to be an exact model of the Parthenon at Athens.

Herr Renngarten, the Russo-German newspaper man who started from Riga on a tramp around the world a year ago last August, has reached Tushkend, in Turkestan, 4,000 miles from his start-ing point. This city is to be included in his trip.

The Rev. George D. Herron, of Grennell College, Iowa, is delivering a course of lectures on "The Social Nature of Religion," in the Shawmut Church, Boston.

The American Colonization Society did not originute in the Slave States, as has been recently stated. The idea was first conceived in 1773, by the Rev. Samuel Hopkins, and the Rev. Ezra Stiles. of Rhode Island. But the actual founder of the society was the Rev. Robert Finley, of New-Jersey,

The coming eclipse expedition of Amherst College will be in charge of Professor David P. Todd. It will observe the eclipse of 1896 from the island of Gezo. Japan The Rev. Joseph M. Koudelka, who has just re-

turned to Cleveland from Rome, declares that the Pope is ill and weak. "I was accorded an interview," he says, "at services at which some eighty when he was carried in in his chair, and I was shocked when he appeared, my first thought being that they were bringing in a corpse. He was terribly thin, and so wretchedly pale that he looked as ne dead. But when they turned his face toward us and I saw his wonderful searching eyes, with their keen, watchful look, I lost the first impression. I was the fifth man in line of those who were wait ing to address the Pope. When he reached me I knelt, as is customary, to kiss his ring. As I knelt one of the monsignors who accompanied him took my card of admission and handed it to another monsignor, who read it to the Pope. It gave my name and the information that I was an American name and the information that I was an American priest. As soon as he heard this his face lighted up with a rare smile, and he twice repeated the word "American" with so much cordiality that I knew the report of his affection for Americans was true. Altogether the impression left upon my mind about his physical condition was such that were I to hear at any time that he had died I would not be at all surprised. Meanwhile his mind is in as good condition as that of any man living."

Senator David B. Hill is going on the lecture platform, and will make his first appearance at Milwankee on November 27, when he will deliver a lecture on "Liberty." His route will include the cities of Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Cincinnati and Louisville. It is said that he will receive \$1,000 a night for his lectures.

recently chosen missionary bishop of Alaska, by the Protestant Episcopal General Convention will be consecrated Hishop in St. George's Church, in this city, on November 30.

## MUSIC-THE DRAMA.

OPENING OF THE OPERA SEASON. The opera season was opened at the Metropolitan

House last night with a performance of Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette," sung in its original French. In its externals the occasion was so much like so many of its predecessors, saving the slight change, noticeable to the practised eye, which fashion works in the appearance of an audience, that it might be disposed of in exceedingly few words were it not that the season ushered in has awakened peculiar hopes in the breasts of music lovers. While saying little the management has promised much, and no matter how brilliant the achieve ments may be (and last night's representation indicated that they will be brilliant indeed) when the season is over, the discriminating observer will be youd doubt be able to say, in a spirit of gratitude for the past and prophecy for the future, it was merely the prelude to the truer and better things yet to come. To meet the demands of the people of New-York the opera must be in the best sense cos mopolitan. There is no narrow feeling here which demands that beauty of utterance be sacrificed to any language. Italian, French and German are all equally foreign, but all are welcome so long as they prove to be the best vehicles for the conveyance of the intentions of the dramatic poet and musical composer. But the fact that they are to be used this season, each in characteristic works to which they are native, gives a pledge that, so far as conventional limitations will allow, the public is to get a deeper glimpse than usual into the nature of the music and the purposes of the composers. And this gives promise of the eventual destruction of the old and silly conventions and the paving of the way to the lyric drama in its best estate, with the vernacu lar as its language. This lies in the promises of the management,

though it did not disclose itself in the performance last night further than it might have been read in the superb gathering in the audience room, the interest with which the representation was followed and the quick appreciation shown for every specially artistic bit of work done. In the principal roles of Gounod's opera there were mostly familiar forms and faces. Mr. Jean de Reszke was the grace ful, impassioned Romeo of yore, who by the manner in which he went straight to the heart of the drama and music (what, a wizened and cheaply bedizened little organ it is when contrasted with the throbbing heart of Shakespeare's tragedy!) compelled forgetfulness of the first impression left by his singing-that his voice was wanting a little in its customary clearness and brilliancy. was big-voiced and big-mannered Edouard de Reszke as the friar, sauve Plançon as Capulet and M. Maugulere as the gentle and pulling Tybalt. There was a new Juliette, Mme. Frances Saville, new Stephano, Miss Clara Hunt (whose trepidation incident to a first appearance invites the kindness which lies in mention for record only) and a new

which lies in mention for record only) and a new Mercutio, M. de Vries, of whom it is sufficient to say that his barytone voice is pleasant, if not particularly rotund and sonorous.

Mme. Saville deserves larger attention, but it is doubtful, in spite of the extremely pleasurable impression which she made, if entire justice would be done to her in a detailed judgment based upon her singing and acting last night, it was obvious that the nervousness consequent on so trying an ordeal the nervousness consequent on so trying an ordeal singing and acting last night. It was obvious that the nervousness consequent on so trying an ordeat as that which she went through embarrassed her breathing, and this was probably the reason why, in the early part of the opera more particularly, her voice in the medium register was weak and wavered in intonation. The higher register, however, was uniformly excellent, bright, true, powerful and scintillant, and ever and anon discovered a haunting suggestion of the timbre of Mme. Eames's voice which must have awakened pleasant thrills in the hearts of the admirers of that lady, who is this year absent from the company. On the whole she provided a most agreeable surprise and will prove a useful member of the company. To-morrow evening the opera will be "Carmen" and the Carmen will be Calvé.

## PANTOMIME COMEDY AT DALY'S.

Mile. May, who has long been distinguished in Paris and London, as an actress of comedy without words, made her first appearance in America last night, at Daly's Theatre,-where she was cordially welcomed by a large concourse of sympathetic spectators, in a pantomimic play called "Miss Pygagreeably diversified portrayal of a sensitive, ardent, and ingenuous feminine nature, swayed by love and jealousy. Miss Pygmaiton loves her statue of Pierrot, and her statue, having come to life, behaves in a most capricious, volatile, and exasperating manner, so that, finally, her patience becoming exhausted, she destroys it. The movement is incessant; the incidents are numerous; the characterization is clear and fine; and the current of the action is flecked all along its course, with sentiment and humor. No actress of Miss Pygmalion could make that part effective without ample resources of feeling and much dexterity of method, and no representative of Plerrot could satisfy the requirements of that charto the impulses and movements of the time with acter without great richness and warmth of temperament, exuberant vitality, and an exceptional capacity for expression, both facial and mechanical. The condition of Pierro; is that of a being who is all sensation, and to whom all things are new. a being without experience, and one who lives solely

Mile. May presented the incarnation of giee. Her handsome face is amply expressive; her figure is lithe; her demeanor is fine; her movements are impulsive, graceful and flexible. She kept her audence interested, excited, animated and pleased throughout a performance that was all symmetry grace, vigor, mischief and mirth. The absence of words was never felt. Acting, when shown in this way, resolves itself into its elements. The performance given by Mile. May and her capital company,—delightful in itself, because so richiy fraught with fun and froite,—becomes especially significant when viewed in this light. Acting is something that is done, not something that is said; a vital combination of giance, gesture, demeanor, movement and tone; an instantaneous impartment of personality, feeling, and effect, in action, and a due appreciation of this truth might possibly modify the immemorial custom of judging dramatic art by the exclusive test of elecution,—an accomplisment possessed by very few persons, whether on the stage or elsewhere, and one which, though admirable, most desirable, and at times indispensable, is, nevertheless, not quite so vitally essential to acting as is commonly supposed.

Mile. May acted Mise Pygmanion in the first and third acts and Pierrot in the second, and she was, if possible, even more truthful and expressive in the former part than in the latter. The range of emotion is much wider for the impassioned woman than for the frivolous and mischievous boy, the of the most winning charms of Mile. May is her exquisite delicacy—conspicuously shown in the endeavor to fascinate the statue and in the treatment of the alternative of wedlock, at the close. The secone of the awakening was strong with passionate emotion and lovely with refinement and artists skill.

deavor to fascinate the statue and in the treat of the alternative of wedlock, at the close, scene of the awakening was strong with passis emotion and lovely with refinement and artistic Mile. May is fortunate in her auxiliary force was most adroitly acted, and the lofty man of and the little dancing fiddler imparted a deligair of comical eccentricity, while the pupils we gay as a garden of roses.

This is the cast:

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Pierrot (in the second act). Mile Jane May
Mise Pygunalion (in the first and third acts) Mile Jane May
Mise Pygunalion, a sculptor. Mile Martha Marsans
Lieutenant Andre, her fiance. Mile Elles
Ganlette, her maid. Mile Elles
Trudelle Atherese
The Fencing Master
The Dancing Master
First Agent
Second Agent
Abraham Idas, a rich art amateur. 

### MISS REHAN IN BROOKLYN. The approaching re-entrance of Mr. Daly's come-

dians, at Daly's Theatre, is agreeably presaged by their advent last night at the Montauk Theatre, in Brooklyn, where they presented, to a full house, the favorite comedy of "The Railroad of Love." Ada Rehan, in the principal character, Valentine, gave the brilliant performance with which this public is familiar, and she was welcomed with cordial plaufamiliar, and she was welcomed with cordial plaudits. "The School for Scandal" will be performed to-night, and the rest of the week will be devoted to "Twelfth Night." 'A Midsummer Night's Dream" and "The Taming of the Shrew. 'Miss Rehan seemed in excellent spirits, and her acting was marked by vigor, grace, buoyancy, and deep feeling. The Brooklyn audience has now the opportunity to see this beautiful and accomplished actress in Lady Teazle, Viola, Helena, and Katharine; and the privilege is one that should not be neglected. Mr. Daly's company has been on a tour that began September 23, in Chicago, and it has visited Baitimore, Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, Montreal, and Toronto, These favorite players will be seen at Daly's Theatre, in "The School for Scandal," on Tuesday evening next, November 28.

## LAST NIGHT AT THE THEATRES. The well-known musical play of "The Merry

at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, with a good cast at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, with a good cast and with entertaining interludes of burlesque and variety. A play called "The Sins of the Night" was produced at the Standard Theatre, where the trashy and tainted play of "Honour" proved a fall-ure. Mme. Janauschek appeared at the Harlem Opera House in "The Great Diamond Robbery," Miss Neilie Methenry appeared at the Grand Opera House in "The Bleyele Girl," which, as its name implies, is volatile and sprightly.

# THANKSGIVING WEEK.

Thanksgiving week, November 25 to 30, will be one of great activity in the local theatres. Mr. Daly be-School for Scandal." Mr. Frohman begins the regular season at the Lyceum with a play called The Home Secretary." Mr. Irving produces "Faus" November 25, and "The Merchant of Venice" November 27. Mr. Herne comes to the Fifth Avenuation of the street in his play of "Shore Acres." Mr. Dreet